THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 39. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1873. NO. 39.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One Square, one week.....
One Square, two weeks.....
One Square, one month.....
One Square, three months..... 7 00
One Square, six months..... 12 00

Additional Squares at proportionate rates.

A Square is equal to ten lines nonpareil or eight ordinary type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

Railroad Currency.

All through the South the effort is made to supply the people with currency, in addition to that of the Government and of the National banks, which shall, by reason of its intrinsic value, pass freely from hand to hand, and serve the farmer the means of harvesting and moving the crops.

For some years the Central Railroad of Georgia has had in circulation Fare Tickets, which were receivable in payment for any kind or class of travel over that road, or in payment for a corresponding quantity of freight carried over that road. Two hundred thousand dollars of these tickets are in circulation in Georgia—nearly twice as much per capita as in the whole United States. There is a demand for them at a premium which they carry with them. The Fare bills represent no value. A depreciation of the currency would affect the railroad just as much as the holder of the paper. If, what was the rate in exchange for its Fare Certificates, each Fare bill would be the holder to be exchanged for such a quantity expressed in gold, &c.

In the case of a railroad doing a large business there is a constant demand for currency for local and freight purposes, and it needs a reliable circulating medium, and it finds it ready at hand in demand. The South Carolina Railroad, for example, is now issuing Fare tickets precisely similar to those issued by the Central Railroad. They are only ordered drafts upon the road which has an interest in keeping good what it says. They are not payable in currency, but in service. A shipper of freight has to pay so much a pound, or so much a ton, or so much a car load, for the service rendered in carrying his freight. Any person who owes money to the company can pay the debt in Fare bills, and the bill will be received at par. Any person who has a claim against the company can receive Fare bills in payment. The bills will be issued in the form of tickets, and will be good for the amount specified on the face of the ticket. They will be issued in denominations of one dollar, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars. They will be issued in such quantities as the business of the road may require, and will be redeemed at any time at the pleasure of the holder. The amount of the issue will be limited by the amount of the business of the road, which is the basis of the issue. The bills will be received in payment for freight and passage on the road, and will be redeemed in cash at the office of the company in Atlanta, Georgia, at any time at the pleasure of the holder. The amount of the issue will be limited by the amount of the business of the road, which is the basis of the issue. The bills will be received in payment for freight and passage on the road, and will be redeemed in cash at the office of the company in Atlanta, Georgia, at any time at the pleasure of the holder.

Unlimited Greenbacks.

The Northern newspapers already are congratulating their readers upon the fall in the price of produce caused by the stringency in the money market. They want cotton at ten and twelve cents a pound, and rice and sugar at corresponding rates. As consumers, they desire to force down every article they buy from others to the lowest practicable figure, and the European merchants, who are in the same interest, agree with them. What they understand by "coming to hard pan" is bringing produce to a gold price. That is what the South cannot afford.

The advocates of a contraction of the currency know that the general fall in value will be in proportion to the less amount of the volume of money in circulation. In the absence of foreign demand, the price of produce and of every article of consumption must fall until the currency in circulation becomes sufficient for its purchase. Such a process will soon run down the quotations for Southern staples. The effect is already seen. It is said, however, that the shrinkage of values will be general, and that what the Southern planter loses by selling his cotton and rice at a low price, he will gain by purchasing what provisions and materials he needs at a correspondingly low figure. This is plausible enough; but it does not meet the difficulty.—Southern people do not, in any important degree, trade more than they used. When they have paid the North, each year, what they owe, there is very little left. The balance of this is in the appreciation of it. A planter owes his factor $50,000; the factor owes that money to the bankers in the North or the produce dealers in the West. With cotton at twenty cents a pound in greenbacks, or legal tenders, one hundred and twenty five bales of cotton will pay the debt, and set the planter free. But tight times come, and cotton falls to fifteen cents, and to that extent takes one hundred and sixty bales of cotton to pay that same old debt of $50,000. Let us push it to a point further. The Northern resumptionists already bring about a return to specie payments, or a panic forces cotton down to a specie price, cotton at the worth twelve cent gold, which, as a means of paying his debt, is no more valuable at the moment to the planter than the greenbacks were before the resumption of the squeeze took place. The planter has only his cotton, and, at the reduced figure of twelve cents, it takes two hundred and eight bales to liquidate a debt which, without resumption or contraction, could have been paved with one hundred and twenty five bales. And, mark you! the bales of cotton sold at twelve cents cost the planter just as much as twice as the bale sold at twenty cents; for it was to raise the bale, through a full crop, to accept a low cotton and high prices in the price of labor and provisions.

It is plain that the inflation, which means high prices, is good for the debtor and bad for the creditor. The South is a debtor, and is likely to remain so for some time, and if the South will but once think of its interests, the very force will be, not specie payment or contraction, but *unlimited greenbacks*. Think of it! with cotton at thirty cents in depreciated greenbacks it will take, to pay our debts, only half as many bales of cotton or bushels of rice as it takes now. And when we are out of debt we will preach "hard money" as hard as the hardest apostles of specie payments. We must look out for ourselves. The North advocates, in politics as in finance, what it holds to be best for its own interests. We of the South must come down to our part, the "hard pan" and do the same. *Charleston News and Courier.*

The circulating notes of the suspended National Banks are already being vigorously sought after by various parties who are desirous to embark in the banking business, but have been unable to procure circulation. There is every reason to believe, from information at hand, that within a few weeks every National Bank which closes permanently will be succeeded by a new one. When a portion only of the circulating notes of a broken bank has been redeemed, a new bank may start in that portion in starting, and its circulation may be extended from time to time as the old bank notes are taken in.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has grappled with the jury reform question, and, together with the press of the State, is discussing it in a very earnest sort of a way. As in all cases where the change of an old established custom is involved, there is a great variety of opinion, and some of the ideas advanced have the merit of being original, if possessed of no other value. The reform which is sought to be engrafted upon the State Constitution consists of a clause which permits the Legislature to authorize five-sixths verdicts in criminal cases, or, in other words, to make the finding of ten of the jury equal to the present unanimous verdict of the entire twelve. This does not appear to be an improvement on the proposition to increase the number of jurors and let the opinion of a majority be the verdict to be rendered.

Wrinkles are Unavoidable,

but the teeth may be rendered time-proof, if brushed daily with SOZODONT, a preparation as healthful as the dew; they will never decay or become discolored or infected with tartar

REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS.

Jacksonism with a Difference.

It is alleged that President Grant did play the *exit* of Jackson on a small scale at Washington just on the eve of the Jay Cooke suspension. He did remove the deposits "by the eternal!" but, alas! they were his own private hoardings. Jackson, when he found the National Bank was rotten to the core and on the verge of ruining everybody, ordered the public moneys to be taken from its vaults; but if what is said about Grant be true he had information of the intended collapse of Jay Cooke's bank, and took prompt measures for his own protection by secret removal of his own deposits. It was a *sauve qui peut* emergency, and no matter who might lose the President determined to save himself!

It looked as if the little cherub who sits up aloft" had warned him in time, and he still proved fortune's favorite. This was very like Jackson—only while that old bus bloody would meddle with other people's affairs, and undertake to save their money, Grant acted on the only true principal of this disinterested age "every fellow for himself, and let the devil take the hindmost," and secure No. 1. It was as much as he could do to attend to his own private affairs, we suppose, and save his own "scal" "By the eternal!" but it was a cunning piece of financial diplomacy this last grand historic "removal of the deposits."

When Jackson threatened to remove them Henry Clay said "pistols would flash and dirks gleam in the streets of Washington" if they were touched; but old Hickory did the deed, and still there was no powder burnt or steel drawn. But when Grant moved by midnight upon the vault of the bank there was a grand "drawing of steel." How like the needless Jackson and Grant both acted! How like Jackson and how like Grant! *Richmond Enquirer.*

The Complaining Tax-Payers.

We are requested to state that the Board of County Commissioners, in consequence of the pressure of other matters that will come before them, will not be able to hear the complaints in regard to the increased assessment on property in the different townships, at their meeting next Monday evening, but that an early day thereafter will be appointed for the express purpose of hearing this matter.

The Ladies and Our Next Fair.

It is hoped that the ladies will interest themselves in the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, to be held early next month, and will make the display of house keeping articles the handsomest of any Fair in the State. Almost every lady excels in some one article and if they will only turn their attention to the matter they will add greatly to the interest and attractions of the Fair.

LILLINGTON, NEW HANOVER CO. N. C.
October 4th, 1873.

Editors Wilmington Journal:

Gentlemen: Permit me in behalf of the Executive Committee of the complaining Tax Payers of the county, to state to them through your columns that their cause has been pushed forward with all possible dispatch and vigor. Their grievances will, through, competent counsel, already engaged, be again laid before the Board of County Commissioners whenever that body is ready to hear them. It is understood that an early day, to be announced, will be appointed for that special purpose. In the meantime, all those citizens of the eight complaining townships, who are dissatisfied with the assessments of their property by the said Board, and who have not been relieved, can have their complaints considered by reporting in person or by letter to me or to E. B. Sanders, Esq., attorney for the complaining Tax Payers, at his office in Wilmington. It is the opinion of able counsel that redress can be had, as it is also doubtless in the legal power of the Board of Commissioners to give it and thus relieve our overtaxed and suffering taxpayers of said townships. In case of a refusal, our counsel proposes to take an appeal to the higher Courts of law, and all complaining tax-payers who are not relieved by the Board, and desire an appeal, in case relief is not thus given, are requested to apply to me or to Mr. Sanders as aforesaid, as early as practicable. The cause of the complaining tax-payers is just and right, and will not be abandoned, but carried forward faithfully.

Yours truly,
W. W. LILLINGTON,
Sec. and Treas. Ex. Committee.

THE KIOWA CHIEFS.

Santanta in the Bosom of his Friends Big Tree on His Native Heath.

A New York paper of late date says:

Santanta and Big Tree, under guard, arrived at Fort Sill, and were turned over to General Davidson's command. Their relatives were permitted to see them. The captives were informed that they would be kept in close confinement until the end of the month, when Governor Davis and the Indian Commissioner would treat with the tribe for their release. They were warned that any attempt to escape would meet with summary punishment. Santanta replied he was used to be even in jail. Both are looking well, but reduced in flesh since their confinement. The night after their arrival signal fires were seen blazing at various points on the Wichita Mountains, indicating to the various camps that the great chiefs had arrived.

One evening the prisoners were visited by Santanta's father and mother, each of whom is over seventy-five, his three wives, and from six to eight little Indians in line. Big Tree was visited by his mother, Kicking Bird and Lone Wolf being also present. The meeting between the chief and his old father was rather affecting. The old man, on first seeing him, stood quite rigid, looking fixedly at him with his hands clasped for some seconds, then rubbing his eyes, as if to assure himself that his failing sight was not deceiving him, he threw himself into his son's arms. When the squaws and small fry were let in, wasn't there a Babel? All were crying, laughing, and chattering together, like any other women. Of these Santanta took comparatively little notice until he came to his eldest son, a boy about sixteen years of age. He embraced him passionately, and after holding him some minutes in his arms, he buried his face in his hands, while the boy slunk into the corner of the cell and covered his head with his blanket.

Affecting as the scene was, it wound up with quite a ludicrous incident. Santanta's youngest wife sidled up to him, and after unwrapping enormous folds of buffalo robe and blanket from what looked very like the old budget of an itinerant tinker, she rather morosely plucked his sleeve, and pointing to a sleeping papoose scarce six months old, desired him to look at his son. For an instant the chief's nether jaw fell an inch or two, and he rubbed his scalp lock and looked reflective. His discomfit, however, was momentary and, like a sensible savage, he concluded that to be sad about trifles was only folly, he tossed his head, and laughed, and said his heart felt good to see all his folks around him.

Skepticism is the fashion of the age, and yields to nothing but statistics. The latest reports of the Registrar-General of England curiously contradict the doubts of Mr. W. J. Thoms, who has no faith in the existence of centenarians. According to these reports, during the year 1871, 17 persons were registered as dying at the age of 100 years; 17 at 101; 10 at 102; 5 at 103; 3 at 104; 2 at 105; 2 at 106; 1 at 107; 1 at 108; 1 at 109 years. The last three are remarkable cases; a man in the district of Sevenoaks was registered as dying at 107 years of age, a man in the district of Ledbury at 108, a woman in the district of Chester at 109 years. Seven centenarians died in the metropolis and seven in Lancashire. Of the whole 69, 25 were men and 44 women.

The Symptoms of Health.

Health has its symptoms as well as disease. The clear eye, the fresh complexion, the steady hand, the firm step, the unclouded brain, briskness of spirits, and a disposition to look on the bright side of anything are indications that the animal machinery is in perfect working order. Happy are they whose running gear of life is in this excellent condition, and fortunate too are they who know how to bring it into such a condition if disarranged.—All who have experienced or witnessed the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters upon the weak, broken down, desponding victims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumatism, nervous debility or premature decay, know that in this supreme tonic and alterative there exists a specific principle which withers the very source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent cure. *E Pluribus Unum* might be aptly inscribed on the label, for the preparation is a plurality of remedies condensed into one irresistible antidote. deod&weow

THE BEWITCHING WIDOW.

BY MATTIE DYER BRITS.

Just before dark one evening, Tom Courtena came into the little office where Frank Worthington kept his dusty law books and helped himself to a chair and a cigar, with a make-yourself-at-home sort of coolness which showed him no stranger to the premises.

"Well, Frank," said he, "we got through the last case to-day, and I'm ready to be off home to-morrow. You promised to go home with me, remember."

"No need to remind me of it old fellow," laughed Frank, "I've endured the horrors of a boarding house too long not to jump at the chance of trying country living awhile."

"You can be ready by morning?"

"Oh, yes! It won't take long to pack my kit. I haven't any Saratoga trunk to fill with flounces and furbelows."

"All right then. We shall have a cousin of my in their to go down with us."

"The deuce we shall! Tom, if it's a girl I won't go, by George! I got enough of traveling with girls last summer."

"You will go! I'll never forgive you if you don't."

"Is the cousin of the feminine persuasion?"

"Yes, but she's not a girl. She is a sedate widow lady who goes down to make an annual visit to a every Christmas."

"Oh that alters the case! One of those motherly, middle-aged ladies who make a fellow look respectable, as if he was traveling with his mother!"

Tom repressed an inclination to laugh, and replied soberly:

"Yes; no doubt Mrs. Cameron will appear like a mother to both of us."

"Mrs. Cameron. A good, old, respectable name," repeated Frank. "Has she money, Tom?"

"Well—yes, a fair little fortune."

"And you may stand a chance if her will."

"Possibly."

"Yes. Well, my boy, you are quite right to be attentive to your mother's elderly relations. No doubt Mrs. Cameron will be an addition to our journey."

"Decidedly," said Tom, feeling it about time for him to get out of that office where he could indulge in the laugh he had reasons for wanting, and rising as he spoke. "You'll meet us at the depot at seven in the morning?"

"I will.

"Sharp seven, remember!"

"Yes. And time and railroad cars wait for no man or woman either, depend on me Tom, and just look after that elderly cousin."

"I'll do it. Good night, then."

"Good night, old fellow."

And as Tom went out, Frank arose and began to put his office in order to make some preparations for his Christmas journey.

He meant to be very early next morning, but overslept himself, and reached the depot only five minutes before train time. He went hastily into the ladies's room, supposing Tom would be there with Mrs. Cameron. The room, however, had but one occupant, a bright-eyed lady, in a stylish black and white traveling suit, with a long white plume drooping over a costly black hat. She turned a pair of sunny brown eyes upon Frank, as he entered, glanced around and blushed a most retreat.

"Whew! what a pretty girl, and I don't have to dangle after, and woo on, though," thought he. "Where the deuce is Tom?"

He hunted them in the crowd and just as the train was about starting found Tom on the platform.

"Come here you, be quick, too!" hailed Tom. "I thought you were all at breakfast me the slip, after all."

"Need more; I slept late, that's all."

They went in the car, and the pay-de-rons wheels rolled on, and as they opened the door Frank got a glimpse of the pretty girl with a white plume seated inside.

"Did you see cousin Cameron?" he a fool of Tom.

"Yes; I'll introduce you."

Tom marched straight down the narrow aisle to that very girl's seat, and, as he rose, with a bewitching smile, Tom introduced:

"Mrs. Cameron, this is my friend, Mr. Worthington. My cousin, Kate Cameron, Frank."

Poor Frank! you might have knocked him down with a knitting needle. But he was gentleman enough to stammer some response to the beautiful lady's courteous greeting, and try to recover from his confusion as best he might.

Half an hour later he and Tom stood together on the car platform, and then his wrath began:

"Tom Courtena, I'll never forgive you!"

"You will. I had to deceive you or you wouldn't act like a fool, and disappoint me of your visit. But Kate will neither eat you up nor fall in love with you, so you needn't be scared."

"Don't expect me to pay attention to her."

"Hold on, there! She hasn't even you a chance yet. Kate's quite a belle in city society, and awful particular in her company. Sad dogs like you and I wouldn't stand a shot of a chance."

"Humph! I don't know that she could do better," growled Frank, instantly, with man's usual contrariness taking the opposite track.

"She might think so. I am going to the smoking car, Frank. Come along?"

"No, I don't care about making now."

"All right; just look after Kate till I come back, that's a good fellow."

Now, Frank had not the least intention of "looking after Kate," but when he approached her seat she looked up with such a frank, pleasant smile, and moved her shawl from the opposite seat to make room for him with such a cordial air, that he could not resist the temptation to sit down and enjoy her society.

For much of it did he get, however, for, after that first pleasant reception, Mrs. Kate betook herself to her book again and never even looked at him.

By way of revenging himself, Frank looked at her and the prettier she grew.

"She a widow," he thought. "She's not a day over one and twenty, if she's that. I wonder if she is Tom's sweetheart?"

And strange to say, this reflection made Frank feel like grinding his teeth at the unconscious Tom, calmly enjoying his cigar in the smoking car.

The journey passed off without any special incident, and without Mrs. Kate troubling Frank, in the least, for any attentions.

At the station they found Black Bob awaiting them, with the big sleigh, and a few minutes' breezy sleigh ride brought them safely to the door of Tom's home. If Frank had found Kate Cameron pretty in her hat and traveling wrap, when she took them off, and showed the slight form, with its graceful curves and arches, he thought her bewitching. Of course, he did'nt care anything about her, but, someway, it was a great relief to find a certain pretty little Minnie Brown, who was one of the holiday party, unmistakably occupying the position as Tom's sweetheart, and putting Kate out of the question.

Before they had been there three days, Frank began to have an uncomfortable sensation under the waist of his vest whenever Kate was mentioned, day morning, when she came down dressed in a bewildering suit of blue velvet, ready for church, her curls all up, and owned to himself that he loved every inch of her, from the top of her tiny boots to the tip of her little blue gloves.

Mrs. Kate was always ready as speedily to see how she looked as she never gave one thought as to a straw for him; and Frank found himself daily wishing for the time after the ... and [illegible] ...

The holiday ... grand party on New ... all the young ... hood were ... merry making.

Late in the evening, ... sat by the library ... away from the rooms ... indulge in a moment's ... Presently the door was ... and the faint light ... Cameron's blue robe ... ward and address ... chair.

"Why, Tom, old ... is the matter? If you ... the blues?"

A deep sigh was ... answer.

"Why, dear, dear, ... thought?" laughed Kate. "Have you been quarreling with ... Tell me all about it."

And with comically ... her hand on his head.

The little hand ... pressed and caressed ... silent figure, and then ... and looked into the ... comin Tom, but of Kate. Was Kate ... She gave vent to a ... and would have ... Frank took good ... his little white ... her.

"It isn't Tom, but ... pleased. Stay with ... Cameron—dear Kate! Tom does love you half so well as I do."

"How do you know?" ... Kate, shyly.

"Because Tom only ... cousin, and I am, Kate, I love you better than my life."

But you have known ... little while.

"Yes—and ... have known you at all if Tom, the ... had not deceived me, and made me believe it was an old lady who was to come down with us."

"I know Tom told ... about it," laughed Kate.

"Did he? ... me, Katy darling, ... me, and learn to love ... you?" pleaded I ... one arm around ... down by ... side.

"I'm afraid I ... ready," whispered ...

And then—but ... I, reader dear, ... listening to ... lighted library, ... what then.

But I will tell ... New Year ... watching with ... ceased, and ... and Tom ...

Last Secretary of the Confederacy.

We are ... that the ... Secretary of ... Mississippi, ... water, and ... rupted by ... was looking ... that's the ... sed run by water.

This is not a very ... for the opening of an ... of the products of ... but Chicago seems to ... great show with a good ... It has a right to boast of ... building, 800 feet long by ... erected in ninety days, and filled with objects which represent the arts of the prodigious activity of the great west.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1873.

THE WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT BENEFICIAL TO THE NEGRO RACE.

We take the following article from the Montgomery *Advertiser*, and commend the lesson it teaches to the consideration of both black and white:

"The census of 1870 throws some light upon the future of the negro race, which it would be well for both races to pay some heed to. It shows the per centage of increase of negro population in the States of the South to have been as follows:

Alabama.—From 1840 to 1850, about 35 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 37 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 13 per cent.

Arkansas.—From 1840 to 1850, 238 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 124 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 10 per cent.

Florida.—From 1840 to 1850, 54 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 47 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 47 per cent.

Georgia.—From 1840 to 1850, 33 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 21 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, about 17 per cent.

North Carolina.—From 1840 to 1850, 18 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860 14 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 9 per cent.

South Carolina.—From 1840 to 1850, 17 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 5 per from 1860 to 1870, less than 1 per cent.

Tennessee.—From 1840 to 1850, 33 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 15 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 13 per cent.

Texas.—In 1850, fifty-eight thousand—from 1850 to 1860, increase 200 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 100 per cent.

Virginia.—Increase from 1840 to 1850, 6 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 6 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, about 7 per cent. *decrease.*

Louisiana.—Increase from 1840 to 1850, about 30 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 50 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, about 1 per cent.

Kentucky.—Increase from 1840 to 1850, 30 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 15 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 7 per cent. *decrease.*

Mississippi.—From 1840 to 1850, 70 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 40 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, about 1 per cent.

It will be seen that the drift of the negro population is towards the Gulf. The border States are gradually losing the "colored element," but for several patent reasons this was to have been expected: White labor always has that effect where it competes on even terms with that of the blacks. In the border States white labor *can*, and does, secure those terms; *here*, the black man has a vast advantage. Hence the drift, of which mention has been already made.

But the most singular feature of this exhibit is the fact that it shows the per centage of increase in the negro population to be smallest in those States, where, as an element of political strength, the negroes are all powerful. Take South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana and compare each with the States that lie side by side with it. Here is the table from which the necessary facts may be drawn:

COLORED POPULATION IN 1860 AND 1870.

	1860.	1870.
Alabama	437,770	475,510
Arkansas	111,259	122,169
Florida	62,677	91,689
Georgia	465,698	545,142
North Carolina	331,522	391,650
South Carolina	412,320	415,814
Tennessee	283,019	302,591
Texas	172,921	253,475
Virginia	548,907	512,841
Louisiana	350,373	364,218
Kentucky	236,167	222,240
Mississippi	437,404	444,201

In Georgia, ruled by a "White Man's Government," we find the increase from 1860 to 1870 to be 17 per cent.; in North Carolina 9 per cent.; in South Carolina, dovetailed as it is between these two white States and controlled altogether by negroes, the increase has been *less than one per cent.* In Alabama, where the white man predominates in numbers, and where he *rules*, the increase was 13 per cent.; in Arkansas it was 10 per cent.; Mississippi, sandwiched in between those States, shows but 1 per cent. As stated before, Arkansas showed 10 per cent. increase from 1860 to 1870, while Texas, the strongest white man's State in the country, showed 100 per cent. Meanwhile, Louisiana, which ever since the war, has been a sort of Liberia, showed *one per cent. only!* Is there nothing in those figures to afford the negro food for reflection? Can he find nothing in this stern "logic of facts" to convince him that the best interests and future welfare of his own race demand a "white man's Government" for Alabama?

Her Brittanic Majesty's Consul for North and South Carolina, desiring to end only in his next Commercial Report to be laid before the British Parliament a statement of the magnificent condition of North Carolina, has applied for extra copies of the Journal article for that purpose.

THE FARMING INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The farmers do not seem to have kept equal pace with their comrades on the road to wealth during the last census decade.

In 1860 the farmers constituted about one-half of the working population, and owned about one-half of the wealth of the whole country. The aggregate [illegible] of all property, real and personal, in 1860, according to the census returns, was $14,182,736,068, exclusive of slaves, of which $7,980,493,063 was the value of farm property.

In 1870 out of 10,669,635 male working population, 5,425,503 were farmers, rather more than one-half. According to the census returns of 1870 the aggregate value of all the property in the country was $30,068,518,507, of which only $11,124,958,747 was farm property, but little more than one-third of the whole amount. If the farmers had held their own from 1860 to 1870, their part of the whole property would have been $17,439,000,000, instead of $11,124,958,747 as above stated, making a difference of over $6,000,000,000—more than twice the amount of the national debt. In 1860 the farmers owned 58 per cent. of the whole property in the country, but in 1870 they owned only 37 per cent. of it.

THE MODOCS.

The Modoc murder, by United States officials, came off on last Friday, according to the advertised programme.

Captain Jack and his comrades were hung from one gallows, in full view, it is said, of almost one thousand Indians, assembled for the purpose of witnessing the spectacle. The mockery of reading the proceedings of the Military Commission upon their so-called trial, and the order of the President directing their hanging, was duly read in English to savages who understood from that reading not a word of what was said. The gallows upon which they stood, the black caps that covered their heads, the ropes that bound their limbs, and those that dangled from the beam above them, left little, however, for the interpreter to do in explaining to them the nature of the tragedy about to be enacted.

In a per c'os'y, the wives and children of the unfortunate victims were huddled together around the fatal spot, and amongst them were those who, from their relationship to the victims, knew the full import of the scene. The wailing and lamentations of those whom they loved, when swung into the air, was enough to move the heart even of General Sherman. It is said that even the savage heart knows somewhat of the passions of love and grief.

Had all this been done in pursuance of the mandate of the law of the land, as horrible as the picture is, there would have been no word of condemnation, save for the unfortunate victims of savage passions inflamed by civilic d oppression. But until some better authority can be shown for the hanging of Captain Jack and his comrades by General Grant than the hanging of Sis. Sunrait and Captain Wiz, by Vcl'a Johnson, the ignorant savage Indian woman and children will exclaim any thing save pleasant exclamations in the bosoms of those upon whose head rests the responsibility for the horrible tragedy that called them forth. One murder does not justify another murder.

Strange to say, as it may seem at the very time when Captain Jack and his comrades were dangling from the gallows in accordance with the precedent established in the case of Mrs. Surratt we have before the country the spectacle of every prominent advocate of the Modoc butchery in the land, with President Grant, Attorney General Williams at their head, engaged in washing their hands also.

But it is not strange, after all, that we find the men who have usurped the powers of the Executive. It is doubtless true that Captain Jack had committed acts to which the well known code of laws prescribed the penalty of death, but for all that, in every civilized country of the world except for the President of the United States in time of profound peace, a citizen is allowed to be tried by the laws of the country before the penalty of death can be executed upon him.

Especially is this a grave usurpation of power on the part of the Federal President, when the [illegible] were committed within States.

The circumstances [illegible] for arguing that the purpose of the President in taking the lives of the Modoc prisoners by a Federal Military Commission [illegible] was to fear that they could not, if tried by the [illegible] of the land, be convicted of murder. The murder was perfectly justifiable homicide, if the principle of self-defence [illegible] every One [illegible] has been [illegible] in the [illegible] of law the murder [illegible] hung. But the President, in the face of the [illegible] of December Court, has [illegible] and looks as if the Federal Executive was to establish another precedent to strengthen the position that in his will paramount to the Constitution and laws of the country, and to establish the doctrine that the States have no rights the Federal Government is obliged to respect.

Nor is this all. In the [illegible] exercise of his usurped prerogative to take the lives of human beings or to spare them, he has spared the lives of two of the Modocs sentenced by the Commission to be hung with Captain Jack.

Those two men stand [illegible] the crime of murder by a grand jury of the county of Jackson, in the State of Oregon. The sheriff of Jackson county has demanded the person of these pardoned Indians in order that they may be put upon their trial before the proper civil authorities.

The Federal authorities refuse to give them up, as they refused to give up those who murdered Lincoln, thereby affirming in the most peremptory manner the supremacy of the will of the Federal Executive over the laws of the States, and yet the American people submit to these things in silence. Comment is unnecessary.

AFFAIRS are in a bewildering condition in Mississippi. Two State tickets, both claiming to be Radical, are in the field; but public attention has been diverted from the consideration of their respective demerits to be concentrated on the question whether either ticket can be legally chosen in November. This point was raised by a letter of Governor Powers to the Attorney General of the State, who decided, in an elaborate opinion, that a lawful election cannot be held this year. The decision is based upon constructions of the Constitution, ordinances, and statutes of Mississippi, which have no interest outside the State, but are attacked or sustained within it with great bitterness.

If President Grant has no brother-in-law in Mississippi it is possible the question may be determined by the proper legal tribunal rather than by Federal bayonets.

A meeting of the surgeons who served in the Confederate army has been called, to take place in Atlanta on the 26th of May, next year.

CHEEK!

Our Northern brethren have some reputation for the quality that in the expressive slang of the day is called "cheek," and we think they are fairly entitled to it; but even if they not deserved it in times past, or if some panic had caused a suspension in the "cheek" business, the following from the New York *Evening Post* would be amply sufficient to establish the fact of their present solvency.

The *Post* thinking that within the next sixty days the banks will be overstocked with currency, and strong and abundant in all their resources, says:

In view of this prospect, it is most important—

First—That prices should not rise too rapidly, so as to cause reaction and delay.

Second—That the movement of greenbacks to New York should be purposely hastened, because what gives strength here gives confidence everywhere.

If there was ever a more perfect specimen of assurance than this, it has escaped our attention. It will be refreshing to the cotton planters of the South, and the grain growers of the West, to learn that "it is most important that prices should not rise too rapidly." They have worked hard all the Summer, and now when they are just about to reap the fruits of their labors, and just as they are beginning to rally from a disastrous panic they are told that prices must not "rise too rapidly." Nor is this all. They are told further, that the movement of greenbacks to New York must be purposely hastened.

If the science of trade be to buy cheap and to sell high the schedule of the *Post* is well devised.

But this is nothing new with the New York *Post*, for it will be remembered what a cry of distress it uttered when there was a corner in cotton some months ago and manufacturers were forced to pay a round price for the raw material.

The manufacturers are again in market, or soon will be, and straightway we have the cry that prices must not rise too rapidly. As with cotton so it is with grain. It is a known fact that England must buy grain, and that the Northwest has it to sell, and accordingly just at the time that English gold is about to be exchanged for Western wheat, the Western farmers are told that it is most important that prices should rise too rapidly.

New York would, indeed, have a good thing of it if the rise in prices, that is sure to take place, should not be "too rapid" for it to buy cheap and sell high. If the rise in prices shall be "too rapid" the producers will get the benefit of it; if it be not too rapid New York will get the benefit of it. Of course then New York thinks it is most important that the rise in prices should not be too rapid, and as a means to that end, that the country should be drained of its greenbacks to flood New York with

We venture to say that if the movement of greenbacks to New York be purposely hastened that the rise in prices will be sufficiently gradual to satisfy even the most avaricious manufacturer in New England or the greediest speculator in New York.

TALK! FROM THE TOMBS.

The New York *Sun* has found one of Jay Cooke's pamphlets "of forty-eight pages of most alluring typography," setting forth in glowing language the route, resources, progress and business of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and under the influence of recent events has been very much affected by its perusal. It says:

In looking over the pages of this melancholy souvenir we were especially impressed by a paper from the pen of the late Schuyler Colfax, entitled, "The Northern Pacific Railroad—Will it Pay?" It was like a voice from the tombs, the cry of a deceased Christian statesman in behalf of the plans and purposes of a Christian banker who has not long survived him. They were lucky and pleasant in their lives, and in death they were not divided. The finished year 1873 has seen them both out. It is needless to say that the late Mr. Colfax answered his little conundrum Will it Pay? with an emphatic Yes. He was a man of enormous faith in great financial enterprises and in large capitalists. He thought the Union Pacific Railroad would pay. And it did pay *him*. Confiding child of grace that he was, he thought the Credit Mobilier would pay. And it did pay—him. He thought that Oakes Ames would pay. And Oakes did pay—him. And still, as ever, credulous and trusting, he thought that the Northern Pacific and Jay Cooke would pay. And doubtless they did pay him, although they have ceased nearly everybody else.

THE WELDON FAIR.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society will be held at Weldon. It will commence on Monday, the 28th of October, and continue four days, and promises, we are pleased to learn, to be the largest and most successful one yet held. The Society was organized for the purpose of promoting the Agricultural interests of the Roanoke and Tar River country, and every dollar received from its exhibitions has been expended with that view; but no assurance is needed that its affairs have been well managed when it is remembered that its President is Richard H. Smith, of Halifax, a gentleman of unusual worth, of unusual intelligence and all his life a successful planter. We are looking forward with much pleasure to the coming Fair, which we propose to attend in person.

DIRECT TRADE—LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN PORT ROYAL AND LIVERPOOL.

A dispatch was received yesterday by Major George T. Jackson, From D. P. Appleton, to the effect that the Dominion Line of Steamers had been secured to run between Liverpool and Port Royal, and that three hundred tons of coal would be wanted at the latter place on the 20th of November next, at which time the first of the steamers will certainly arrive from Liverpool. This steamer will thus be the *first courier* of a splendid line, which will run regularly between England's greatest seaport and Port Royal.—Augusta *Chronicle*.

The above will be pleasing intelligence to all true Southerners.

The day after the meeting of our business men in Atlanta, says the *Constitution*, one of our merchants, Mr. Frank, mentioned to the writer his astonishment that none of the speakers at the meeting had alluded to one obvious lesson of the panic. This was the absolute necessity of Direct Trade with Europe for our own commercial and financial security. We thought the point exceedingly well taken. The South has suffered in this crash entirely through her dependence on New York. Suppose that the European markets were connected directly with the South; that foreign firms had branch houses among us, and that instead of going to New York to sell our cotton to English buyers, we sold direct and got the money direct, is the benefit not apparent? Let us destroy our slavish vassalage financially to the North, and we will be less sensitive to the fluctuations and vicissitudes of its business. When Wall street takes snuff the South sneezes. Direct trade with Europe will largely tend to disenthral us.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 6.—The trial of Marshal Bazine by court-martial opened at noon to-day in the palace of the Trianon. The Duke d'Aumale presided. Among the witnesses present were Marshals Canrobert and LeBoeuff and Generals Nrossard, Bourbaki and Changarnier.

When the formalities attending the opening of the court had been completed, a brief recess was taken; after which, by order of the President, a statement of the public services of Marshal Bazaine was read. It comprised a history of his military career from the beginning, and recounted the distinctions which had been conferred upon him and the wounds he had received. The report of the committee of enquiry on the capitulation of Metz was next presented and read. This was followed by the reading of the indictment, to which the Marshal listened attentively, but without emotion.

M. Riviere then submitted his report. It reviews the plans of campaign proposed by the defendant, and gives a sketch of the battle of Frobach, in which great stress is laid on Bazaine's responsibility for the result, because he neglected to go to Gen. Trossard's assistance. In regard to Bazaine's conduct at Metz, M. Riviere takes the ground that the Marshal was at no time really desirous of leaving the place. After hearing Riviere's report, the court adjourned until to-morrow.

The court-martial sits in the audience chamber of the Grand Trianon, at Versailles. The scene at the opening was remarkable. Nearly all the witnesses who had been summoned were present, and the court-room was filled with the most distinguished men of France. Besides those previously reported, M. Favre and Regnire were present. The calling of their names as witnesses caused a sensation. Bazaine appeared in the full uniform of a marshal of France, with the ribbon and grand cross of the Legion of Honor on his breast. He took his seat in an armchair by the side of his counsel, and was courteously addressed by the President of the Court as "Monsieur le Marechal."

Throughout the proceedings the defence was conducted by M. A. Lachard, the eminent advocate, and Col. Vilette.

The attendance of spectators was not large, and the space reserved was at the time completely occupied.

It is expected that the next t n days will be devoted to reading the papers connected with the indictment. Gambetta, Schneider, Rouher and General L'Admirault were also present as witnesses.

The Duc de Broglie, at a banquet given in his honor to-night, declared emphatically that the revival of clerical domination in France was impossible.

Jay Cooke & Co's Plan of Settlement

The main features of Jay Cooke & Co's plan of settlement, as completed, are as follows:

The members of the firm surrender all their partnership and personal property. Mr. E. A. Rollins, late United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, will have the management of the estate, as trustee, thus saving costs and expenses. Dividends will be made whenever the trustee has cash in hand sufficient to be divided, beginning very soon after the agreement is approved by the creditors.

The creditors surrender no rights they now possess, but merely accept the advantages of the trust created for their benefit, and the debtors can gain nothing except the surplus which they hope to secure by an economical and judicious winding up of their estate. Full powers are given to the trustee, but he is to act under the control of a committee representing the creditors, consisting of S. M. Felton, late President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad; William C. Houston and Dell Noblit, Jr., President of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia.

Negotiable certificates of the interest of any creditor in the trust estate will be given by the trustee. After all the debts are paid in full, the remaining property will be reassigned. It is understood that the firm do not propose to call a general meeting of their creditors, as they have been doing business in three different cities, and creditors are so scattered as to render such a meeting impracticable. They have, however, addressed a letter to each creditor, so far as known, submitting their proposition. Any creditor failing to receive such notice, can examine the papers at the office of the firm, in Philadelphia, New York, or Washington.

The Fox-Hunting Match Mr. Sneed Means Business.

Messrs. Snit, Marshall and Cross:

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of yours, and in reply I had an idea that you were merely bouncing when I first challenged you, but now that I believe you to be in earnest, I am willing to match my pack against yours for $10,000. As the present money panic will prevent me completing my first offer for some time, therefore I will reduce the amount to $10,000, and if you will send me particulars of location, time, judges, &c., at your earliest convenience, I will do all in my power meet your views without unnecessary delay. I am very anxious to bring this matter to a speedy issue, for I believe my hounds are superior to yours.

The fox-hunters in this State are determined to support me, and I can deposit the money at any time on fourteen day's notice. I do not require references of respectability from you; it is sufficient for me to know that you are sportsmen, and if you are prepared to deposit the cash, so am I. I should prefer (in order to prevent discussion afterward) that the articles of agreement should be drawn up by our respective attorneys. Waiting your reply, I am, gentlemen,

Very truly yours,

R. G. SNEED.

Townsville, Granville county, N. C., September 30, 1873.

WE like the way our Virginia brethren of the Press talk about each other. It is, indeed, pleasant for brethren to dwell together in unity. Here is what the Norfolk *Landmark* says about the *Virginian* and its new editor:

This game cock paper, the *Virginian*, will be edited by a dear friend of ours, Ham. Chamberlayne, soldier, scholar and gentleman, and the *Whig*, appreciating our friend Ham., and our gallant cotemporary, speaks as follows:

The *Virginian* will hereafter be conducted by J. Hampden Chamberlayne, who won a distinguished place in the editorial profession by his able and manly conduct of the Petersburg *Index*. Few young men in the State have made so solid a reputation and in so short a time as Captain Chamberlayne.

Norfolk is fortunate at having two such gentlemen at the head of her press. She is a genuine old Virginia city, and it is meet that her two principal papers should be presided over by men of the true Virginia stamp.

The Richmond *Enquirer* noticing the same fact, says:

Mr. J. Hampden Chamberlayne, recently editor of the Petersburg *Index*, will succeed him [the late editor of the *Virginian*.] We congratulate our cotemporary on its selection. The *Virginian* is a popular paper, and deservedly so. Its proprietors are gentlemen of intelligence, energy and worth; and with Ham Chamberlayne as its editor—distinguished as he is for his high qualities as a man and his capacity as a writer—it will doubtless continue to command the confidence, approval and support which now so liberally sustain it.

We need not say how cordially we endorse the utterance of our friend and brother, Baker P. Lee.

WORSE THAN HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The Employees in the Baltimore Custom House Forced to Contribute to the Republican Election Fund.

BALTIMORE, October 2d—The employees in the Naval office and Surveyor's department of the Custom House, when receiving their September salaries, were given notice by the superiors that they must pay a certain percentage upon them for a purpose not stated. At the same time it was hinted to them that if they did not pay up their resignations would be received. They were directed to go to No. 62½ West Baltimore street, where some one would be in waiting to take the money and give them receipts. The amount levied was one and a half per cent. upon all salaries under $2,000 and two per cent. upon those above that figure, the levy to be upon the salary for the year. The employes who went up to pay the money found that it was received by the Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee in a secluded back room, and that they could obtain no acknowledgment of their payment. A number of the employes, who remembered the Filley precedent in St. Louis, refused to pay the money. They say the Filley case authorizes them to believe that the Government will not sanction such a backmail for political purposes, and that they will refer their case to the Treasury Department if necessary.—The Republican party of Maryland has always levied upon the office-holders for campaign money, and has never failed to collect it before now. Dire threats have been held by the Surveyor and Naval Officer over the heads of the recusants, and they have been summoned to pay or go. The matter is eliciting much comment, and the other office-holders are anxiously awaiting the result.—*New York Sun.*

Mr. Donaldson.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Donaldson's balloon ascended from the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, bearing Messrs. Donaldson, Ford, and Lent on their long-promised trans-atlantic voyage. The inflation was commenced early on Saturday morning. The balloon took a northerly direction, in making the ascent, but afterward turned its course northeast. Many persons who had been disappointed on a previous occasion paid very little attention to the announcement made of the intended departure yesterday, so that it was not until the air-ship was seen floating high over New York and Brooklyn that any considerable attention was paid to the matter. The house-tops were then immediately taken possession of, and in the streets and leading thoroughfares a sea of upturned faces was eagerly intent upon observing the movements of the monster aerostat, not indeed because people believed in the success of the undertaking, but purely from curiosity. The result proved that the misgivings on the part of the public were not unfounded. At 9:39 A. M. Messrs. Donaldson, Ford, and Lent were borne to the clouds, and after a brief sojourn in the celestial regions returned to earth, landing near Canaan, Conn., at 12:25 o'clock. After the ascent the balloon remained visible from the Capitoline Grounds about forty-eight minutes, but from several other points of observation the huge monster could be seen for upwards of an hour. The last glimpse obtained in New York was at 10:20 o'clock, by the Signal Service officer at the Equitable Building, when it appeared as a mere speck vanishing among the clouds. The boat was supplied with provisions and scientific instruments for making observations. At 9:20 o'clock, one minute after the start, the altitude reached was 2,940 feet, and at 10:05 A. M., 4,700 feet. The balloon was noticed at several parts of the surrounding country. Passengers who arrived at Waterbury by noon stated that the aerial machine traveled faster than the train from Ansonia to Seymour. At Waterbury it was visible for a short time. At 10:55 A. M. Post, Fowler, of Bridgeport, computed the altitude of the balloon, when passing over the city, to be two miles, and estimated its velocity at the rate of one mile per minute. Dispatches received from Glen Cove, Long Island, state that the balloon came in sight there at 9:50 A. M, and disappeared in twenty minutes, during which time it was traveling in an east northeasterly direction, at the estimated speed of over a mile per minute.

The descent of the aeronauts was not a graceful or noiseless and as their ascent. They were somewhat hurried. When near the ground Donaldson and Ford jumped out. Lent followed, and was caught, like Absalom, in a tree. The guilty balloon escaped, and had not been arrested at last accounts.

MR. LENT'S EXPERIENCE.

CANAAN, CONN., Oct. 6—4 P. M.—We were attacked by a tremendous squall of wind and rain at fifteen minutes past one o'clock, and were driven near the earth with frightful velocity. Everything was thrown overboard without avail, and as we were dashed to the earth Donaldson and Ford sprang out, and the balloon shot into the air, bearing me with it, and was speedily in the storm-cloud again, and being whirled about in the most alarming manner. I shouted to Donaldson for directions, but could hear no reply, and was left to my own resources. The bag was shaking about above me with awful force, and I could see nothing, so thick was the cloud. I seized the valve cord and attempted to open it. Could not open it. The cord became entangled with the neck. Suddenly tree tops shot up through the fog, and in an instant the balloon was whirling through the branches. I climbed out of the boat to a place above the ring, and as the balloon rushed into a thicket of trees I swung myself out and dropped among the branches.

The boat scraped over me and detached my hands. I dropped to the earth, surprised to find myself unhurt. I started to walk back in the supposed right direction, and met four men running after me. I offered them a large reward to capture the balloon, then out of sight. They have gone in pursuit in the locality of Canaan, Connecticut. I was driven to the station by Dr. William Adams, where Ford and Donaldson arrived soon after.—The storm is raging violently. There is no news from the balloon. Very narrow escape all round!

GEO. ASHTON LENT.

P. S.—The balloon has been found a mile from here.

THE NEEDLES, Isle of Wight, Oct. 6. The high cliffs near here are thronged with people looking seaward for the *Daily Graphic* balloon.

The New York *Evening Post* says: There was a trial of the new fireless locomotive at East New York yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large company of gentlemen interested in street railroads and the problem of quick transit. The engine consists of a large receiver, which is filled with steam from a stationary boiler. The steam supply is expected to furnish the power for a run of six miles and return, which is ample for any of the Brooklyn railroad routes.

Denver dispatches give a florid report of the riches of the territory lately acquired by the United States. The tract of the country refered to has long been reserved for the exclusive possession of the Indians, and contain about four hundred million acres, situated in the heart of the Continent. This possession is given up by the Utes by what is called articles of agreement, which we take to be an ingenious evasion of the law forbidding treaties with Indian tribes. Being a newly opened region, it is natural that highly colored statements of its worth should be circulated; but sanguine emigrants and colonists should think twice before accepting as veritable these tales of Aladdin-like wealth.

STATE NEWS.

The Committee appointed to extend an invitation to President Grant to attend the State Fair, left Raleigh yesterday morning.

Edward Carswell, the Canada temperance humorist, will visit North Carolina during the month of December.

Capt. Robt. M. Furman, editor of the Asheville *Citizen*, is making an energetic effort for a Fair in the far West.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says:—Our townsman, Col. L. W. Humphrey, Senator from this county, is hard at work preparing a plan to be submitted to the next General Assembly for adjusting the debt of the State.

The Lincolnton Progress says. Our townman, B. S. Johnston, has a second crop of apples from the same tree. The first crop came in June, the second in September. The apples are large and fine.

On Wednesday, the 10th September, at the American Episcopal Church (Temple Neuf de la Fustetie), Geneva, Switzerland, by the Rev. Chauncy Langdon, and in the presence of the United States Consul, Benj. S. Ricks, Jr., of Mississippi, to Fanny E. Jones, of Charlotte, N. C.

The Raleigh Sentinel learns that up to this time there have been one hundred conversions on Granville circuit, which is in charge of Rev. J. T. Griffith. There have been some twenty additions to the Methodist Church in Oxford.

The Asheville Pioneer says: We are informed by a gentleman that on Wednesday night last, a lady named Payne, the wife of a blacksmith, who lives near Brevard, gave birth to triplets. How many got away, he did not state. If that blacksmith has not committed suicide; we'll bet he's *now* forging thunderbolts.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: Rev. J. M. Rose, who has been preaching with great acceptance in the Presbyterian Mission Chapel, has received a call to Portsmouth, Va. North Carolina is losing her most promising young ministers through the financial *prudence* of the churches.

The Raleigh News says: At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad held at Company Shops on Wednesday last, Col. Thomas M. Holt offered his resignation as President of the North Carolina Railroad Company, which was duly accepted, and Maj. W. A. Smith elected in his stead.

The Raleigh News says: The Superintendent of Public Instruction received information, on yesterday, that two persons of Dare county had trespassed upon the State's lands in that county, and were working one hundred hands. They have gotten out a large amount of lumber, and if not restrained from doing so will soon commence its removal.

The Charlotte Democrat says: We publish, on the first page, a letter from Professor Kerr to the *N. C. Agricultural Journal*, in which it is stated that the ears of corn from Mecklenburg county were the best exhibited. The corn was raised by our Sheriff, M. E. Alexander.

The Weldon News says: We have received from Mr. Jesse Powell, of Edgecombe, an open boll of cotton which has seventeen cells or compartments for locks, all well matured and wide open. It is a curiosity in its way and will be examined with interest as it will be on exhibition at the coming Fair.

The Raleigh News says: Large audiences attend the Edenton Street Methodist Church nightly. The religious impression is extending. The scene that transpired at the conversion of a blind girl on last Sunday night was exceedingly affecting. The meetings give promise of the accomplishment of great good.

The Monroe Enquirer says: There is on exhibition at W. C. Ogburn & Bro.'s several stalks of cotton, one of which is six feet high and has over 50 matured bolls, and another, which is nine feet and three inches high, but has not so many bolls. The cotton was raised by Mr. N. S. Ogburn, in a large patch that he has in town, and we think equals, if it does not surpass, any we ever before saw.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: The widow of the late Dr. Joseph Ross committed suicide by drowning, last Friday morning. She was quite an old lady, and had for years been subject to temporary fits of insanity, in one of which she committed the unfortunate act. At the time of her death she was living at Sharon with R. B. Hunter, Esq., who married her niece.

The Raleigh News says: Major Seaton Gales returned on Friday from a Northern trip. He represented the Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F., of this State, at the recent session of the Grand Lodge at Baltimore. He also visited Newark, N. J., where he delivered an address on the 30th ult., by an invitation of Howard Lodge, No. 7, the occasion being their 32nd anniversary.

The Wadesboro' Herald says: A colored boy of 12 or 14 years of age was horribly mangled by a cotton gin on the premises of the widow Horne, about 8 miles miles from Wadesboro', a day or so ago. He was caught between the trundle-head and cog wheel, and his face from his nose to his chin, was mashed in, one of his jaw-bones being broken, and the other dislocated, and nearly all of his teteh gone.

The Wadesboro' Herald says: Rev. S. C. Alexander, Evangelist of Mecklenburg Presbytery, organized a Presbyterian church at Monroe, last Friday night, commencing with fifteen members. Col. Wallkup, and Mr. Fitzgerald were ordained Elders. The church and lot of the Methodists, who are now building a three thousand dollar one, has been purchased by the Presbyterians.

The Washington Express says: In this county cotton has been damaged to a very great extent, both by the excessive rains in August, and by the caterpillar since September set in. Most all of the large farmers are complaining of the caterpillar; some plantations have been literally swept, not a cotton leaf left. This destructive worm has never been known to be so general and destructive as the present season.

The Newbern Times says: Reports are received almost every day from the lower part of Craven county of the ravages of the boll worm. The worms completely strip the stalk and by eating around the stem of the boll, cause it to drop off. Cotton has been backward in that section. We learn also, from Pamlico county, that the cotton worms have injured the growing cotton in that section materially. The crop, however, promises an abundant harvest.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We saw on yesterday a letter dated Saltville, Va., written by a member of Judge Boyden's family, wherein it was stated that the Judge had been at that place two weeks dangerously ill. It was stated, however, that he was then much better, and would be in a condition to be removed to his home in a few days. Judge Boyden is 77 years old, but is of a long-lived family, his father having reached his 98th year.

The Raleigh News says: Saturday evening two farmers living south of this city were attacked a short distance between Walnut Creek bridge and the Fayetteville road by three negroes, and robbed of everything they had on their persons. They were returning home from the city and had in their pockets the proceeds of the sale of a bale of cotton each. Being slightly under the influence of liquor, they were easily overpowered by the ruffians, who were armed to the teeth.

The Evangelical Alliance.

The first meeting of the alliance was held in London in 1846, and was participated in by 800 clergymen and laymen, from every Protestant country in Europe and America, and representing more than fifty different sects. The subsequent conferences have been in Paris in 1855, Berlin in 1857, Geneva in 1860, and Amsterdam in 1867.

The basis upon which all these controversial sects meet for mutual aid and encouragement is, as the Christian Union aptly discovers, precisely that proposed by Zwingli to Luther nearly three hundred years ago and rejected by the great reformer. There was a difference of faith between the two touching the nature of the goverment. "Let us" proposed the Swiss reformer, "confess our union in all things in which we agree, and, as for the rest, remember that we are brothers." The possibility of useful union on this liberal basis is only now, after so long a time, beginning to be recognized by the champions of theology. That much good and great strengthening have followed the experiment is beyond questioning. The measures are adopted by vote, and the assembly is not made responsible for the views of any member of it. Carefully prepared papers are read upon topics previously determined upon, and the reading is followed by discussion. Of course all topics that would lead to controversy on the doctrinal issues by which the delegates are divided are watchfully avoided, add those only are considered upon which as Evangelical Christians they can differ without prejudice and agree without compromise of faith.

The conference will hold two sessions daily at Association Hall, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street, until the 11th of October. The session will each last three hours, begining at ten and two o'clock. There will be also a devotional meeting every morning at 9 o'clock in the Madison square church. This matter of languages was expected to present a difficulty that could only be solved by holding the sessions in different sections, and arrangements were early made for the purpose; but it was discovered that nearly all the foreign gentlemen who will participate could understand and use the English language; therefore the scheme has been abandoned, and most of the papers will be read in the language to which all Americans are accustomed.

Among the distinguished foreigners who are to be present some names are pre-eminent: Professor Domer, of the Berlin University, a member of the Ober-Consistorial Rath, the highest ecclesiastical body in the empire, author of a "History of the Doctrine of the Persons of Christ," of a "History of German Protestantism," and a work on the creed of the Union Church of Prussia, with which he is connected, is one of the German delegates. Dr. Theodore Christlieb will read a paper on Monday, on "The best Method of Counteracting Modern Infidelity." Twenty years ago he was called from an English pastorate to a chair in the University of Zurich, where he encountered rationalism in its stronghold and distinguished himself by a series of powerful lectures on "Christian Apologetics." Lately he has filled the chair of practical theology in Bonn. The Rev. M. Krummacher, a nephew of the author of "Elijah," and distinguished for charitable work, will read a paper on "The Practical Aspects of Christian Life in Germany," which will reflect the opinions of his friend, Dr. Wichern, an eminent philanthropist. A paper by Professor Tholuck, on "The Two Schools of Germany," Theology will be read by his pupil, the Rev. Leopold Witte.

Professor Christlieb Kraft of Bonn will report upon the Old Catholic movement in Germany. Switzerland will be represented by Pastor Franck Coulan, who occupies the pulpit of Calvin in Geneva, Professor Pranier of the Seminary of the Free Church in Geneva, who will discourse of Catholicism in Switzerland, and Professor J. P. Lucbe of Lourraine, formerly of New York, who will treat of The Relations of Church and State. M. Cohen Stuart of Rotterdam, secretary of the Netherlands branch, and a celebrated pulpit orator will be present. Representing the Church of England is R. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, a well known Biblical and Oriental scholar. Dr. John Stoughton of London, author of several historical works, represents the independent clergy. Dr. Joseph Angus, author of the Biblical Handbook, and president of the Baptist College at Regents Park, London, is another of the English delegates. Dr. Arnot of Edinburgh, a leader of the free church in the great controversy a generation ago, Dr. James Parker, author of "Deo Deus," and Dr. W. Fleming Stevenson of the Irish Presbytery Church, have a more than local celebrity. Charles Reed, M. P., represents the nonconformist wing of the English liberals. Lord Alfred Churchill is a prominent officer of the British branch. Probably few in the conference will attract so much attention as the Rev Marayan Sreshadrai, who was converted from Brahmanism thirty years ago by missionaries of the free church of Scotland. He is an eloquent speaker in the English language, but still wears the costume of his native land.

To name the Americans who will have seats in the conference is unnecessary. The list includes nearly all the Evangelical clergymen distinguished for eminent ability and learning.—There are seven presidents of colleges, many professors, and many more whose fame rests upon the noble service in the pulpit and in literature to the Christian cause. The co-operation of such a body of men in any work could not fail to exert an immense influence, and the conference of the Alliance in New York will for a long time be regarded as a signal epoch in the religious history of America.

Joe Arch's Speech at Wellesborne.

The following history is given of how Joseph Arch, the agricultural labor reformer, first attracted attention in England:

A couple of laborers knocked at Arch's cottage, in Barford, one evening. Mrs. Arch answered the summons, and met two sturdy breadwinners from a neighboring village.—"We want the man Joe; is he at whoam?" "What's wantin', lads?" "Why, we want to talk to 'im about formin' a union. Other trades 'ave a union, an' we dount see why we shouldn't 'ave one; it's time we did summat." "You form a union? Why, you ain't got spirit enough, my lads, for no such thing." "Yes we 'ave, if Joe will only lead us." And it came to pass that Joe consented to lead them, and before the men left his cottage that night he had pledged them to address a gath ring of laborers at Wellesborne the following week.

The intelligence that Arch would have something important to say to the poor folk spread rapidly. It was the talk of the cottagers for miles around. "Whoy, lad, thee 'as 'eard as Joe Arch is goin' to preach to us"? "Noa! be he? Dang it, Joe knows a good bit, an' 'e's not stuck up wi' '

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1873.

LOCAL.

EAST CAR.

Death of Ex-Governor.

We regret, very much, to learn of

County Commissioners.

Death of Dr. A. McRae.

We did

Death of Mr. Bruce Williams.

The sudden announcement of Mr. W. W. Larkins, Secretary and Treasurer of the overassessed tax payers of New Hanover, has excited enquiry as to why the late Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Bruce Williams, has ceased to act. An explanation exists in the fact that he has resumed his collegiate course of studies at Wake Forest College. From the last of motives he has seen proper to devote a portion of his vacation to the service of his overtaxed and impoverished fellow-citizens in a manly and patriotic resistance to oppression. He has shown himself to be a talented legislator and a fine stump speaker. New Hanover has cause to be proud of this promising son. Let him, by patient waiting and laborious study, persevere in his course of mental discipline and preparation, and his day of success and honor will surely come. He has made many friends, and deservedly, by his support of the cause of the tax-payers.

LINCOLN TOWNSHIP.

October 7, 1873.

Thirty women are employed on the daily press of New York.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON N. C.

[illegible] Cotton, Naval Stores, [illegible]

REFER TO

[illegible]

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

OFFICIAL REPORT.

WEEKLY JOURNAL FRIDAY.

October 9, 1873.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME. Business generally has been more active during the past week, and there is a [illegible] day than we have noticed for the past [illegible] that season [illegible]

[illegible] the present money troubles shall let up and the short sales of the cotton markets be cowed, that there will be a considerable demand [illegible] prices, and to establish our [illegible] we extract the following [illegible] the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle, that standard authority on such matters:

"Our future delivery sales have been very irregularly. The early months, being fairly active, advanced along with spot cotton, as they had declined with it the previous week. There seemed to be an idea, also, which perhaps helped the situation, that the monetary disorders at the South would further delay the movement of the crop, so that receipts would for some time continue smaller than last year, and hence it was not safe to be short for this and the next two months. But for the first three months of 1874 the tendency has been towards low prices on the basis of large estimates of the crop, which appear to be becoming more popular. To-day there was a good general demand at the opening, except for October and November, which sold at prices considerably reduced from those on our last quotations.

The receipts at our port for the week ending this evening are 212,956 bales, against 171,[illegible] the same week last year. The exports were 137,[illegible] bales, of which [illegible] were to Great Britain, [illegible] to France and [illegible] to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening, are now 111,641 bales.

The sales to-day are [illegible] bales, including [illegible] for export, for consumption, for speculation, and in transit. Of the above [illegible] were to arrive. The market closed [illegible] for middling uplands.

The following are the quotations to-day:

Ordinary	12
Good Ordinary	14
Strict Good Ordinary	15
Low Middling	16
Middling	16 17

BOSTON.—The market has been [illegible] during the week by the [illegible] and [illegible] which have [illegible] the week, [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales for last week. The sales [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales for last week. The stock in market is [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales for last week. The exports [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales for last week, and the receipts [illegible] bales, against [illegible] bales for last week. The sales of the week were as follows:

	Middling.	Low Mid.	Ordinary.
Friday	16½	16	15
Saturday	16½	16	15
Monday	16½	16	15
Tuesday	16½	16	15
Wednesday	16½	16	15
Thursday	16½	16	15

TAR.—The market was very steady during the early part of the week, and receipts met with regular sale at the figures of last week, but subsequently under increased monetary troubles, and the scarcity of currency to pay the country dealers and rafters, there was not so much disposition manifested to buy, and there was a decline of 5 cents. Since then and up to the close of our report to-day, the market has been very dull, and closes at $2 70 per bbl. The receipts for the week of 923 bbls., for last week [illegible] bbls. The exports for the week were 1,597 casks, against 1,[illegible] casks for last week, and the stock in market is 10,481 casks, against 9,910 casks for last week. The sales reported for the week were as follows:

Friday.....No sales reported.
Saturday.....40 casks at 40 cts. ₱ gal.
Monday.....20 " " 37½ cts ₱ gal.
Tuesday.....[illegible] " " 37½ " " "
Wednesday.....100 " " 38 " " "
Thursday.....100 " " 38 " " "

Buyer's option, October delivery.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market for crude has been very quiet during the week, and there were no changes reported of prices. The scarcity of casks and the financial embarrassments have continued to check the trade, and there was only a small business done during the week. The consumptive demand from the city distillers continues good, but the receipts for the week have been hardly sufficient to supply their demands. At the close of business to-day the market is reported steady at $1 60 for hard, and $3 for yellow dip and virgin. The sales for the week 1,050 bbls., against 1,256 bbls. for last week show a small decline. The exports were of little importance, and the bulk of receipts were consumed by the city distilleries. The stock in market is 1,075 bbls. against 2,[illegible] bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	1 60	3 00	3 00
Saturday	1 60	3 00	3 00
Monday	1 60	3 00	3 00
Tuesday	1 60	3 00	3 00
Wednesday	1 60	3 00	3 00
Thursday	1 60	3 00	3 00

TAR.—The market was very steady during the early part of the week, and receipts met with regular sale at the figures of last week, but subsequently under increased monetary troubles, and the scarcity of currency to pay the country dealers and rafters, there was not so much disposition manifested to buy, and there was a decline of 5 cents. Since then and up to the close of our report to-day, the market has been very dull, and closes at $2 70 per bbl. The receipts for the week of 923 bbls., for last week [illegible] bbls. The exports for the week were 1,597 casks, against 1,[illegible] casks for last week, and the stock in market is 10,481 casks, against 9,910 casks for last week. The sales reported for the week were as follows:

Friday.....No sales reported.
Saturday.....40 casks at 40 cts. ₱ gal.
Monday.....20 " " 37½ cts ₱ gal.
Tuesday.....[illegible] " " 37½ " " "
Wednesday.....100 " " 38 " " "
Thursday.....100 " " 38 " " "

Buyer's option, October delivery.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market for crude has been very quiet during the week, and there were no changes reported of prices. The scarcity of casks and the financial embarrassments have continued to check the trade, and there was only a small business done during the week. The consumptive demand from the city distillers continues good, but the receipts for the week have been hardly sufficient to supply their demands. At the close of business to-day the market is reported steady at $1 60 for hard, and $3 for yellow dip and virgin. The sales for the week 1,050 bbls., against 1,256 bbls. for last week show a small decline. The exports were of little importance, and the bulk of receipts were consumed by the city distilleries. The stock in market is 1,075 bbls. against 2,[illegible] bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	1 60	3 00	3 00
Saturday	1 60	3 00	3 00
Monday	1 60	3 00	3 00
Tuesday	1 60	3 00	3 00
Wednesday	1 60	3 00	3 00
Thursday	1 60	3 00	3 00

TAR.—The market was very steady during the early part of the week, and receipts met with regular sale at the figures of last week, but subsequently under increased monetary troubles, and the scarcity of currency to pay the country dealers and rafters, there was not so much disposition manifested to buy, and there was a decline of 5 cents. Since then and up to the close of our report to-day, the market has been very dull, and closes at $2 70 per bbl. The receipts for the week of 923 bbls., for last week [illegible] bbls. The exports for the week were 1,597 casks, against 1,[illegible] casks for last week, and the stock in market is 10,481 casks, against 9,910 casks for last week. The sales reported for the week were as follows:

Friday	No sales reported.
Saturday	40 casks at 40 cts. ₱ gal.
Monday	20 " " 37½ cts ₱ gal.
Tuesday	[illegible] " " 37½ " " "
Wednesday	100 " " 38 " " "
Thursday	100 " " 38 " " "

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

The Hickory Press talks about a 40 lb. collard.

Rev. C. J. Curtis, of St. Matthew's Church, in Hillsboro', has gone to New York.

The Durham Tobacco Plant says: During the last three weeks Rev. J. J. Renn has had 82 conversions on this circuit. A protracted meeting is now in progress at Stagsville, which is likely to result in much good.

Capt. W. L. Twitty has accepted the appointment of Professor in the College at Murfreesboro', N. C. Capt. Twitty is a graduate of Chapel Hill, and we wish him much success in his new field.—Rutherfordton Enquirer.

The North Carolina Conference according to Rev. Mr. Bailey, reports a membership of about sixty thousand. That is a little more than one member to every square mile in the Conference State, or about two members to every mile in the Conference.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: It was rumored on the streets yesterday that a telegram had been received by the Superintendent of the North Carolina Division of the Richmond & Danville Railroad to the effect that the company must decline to run a train from Goldsboro' to Raleigh during Fair Week.

We learn from the Raleigh Christian Advocate that the recent revival in the city of Raleigh and Centenary Church, in charge of Rev. Dr. Goodwin, has resulted in 24 conversions, all to Methodism. At Madison, Rockingham county, there were 15 conversions, and at Reidsville, in the church with which Rev. Mr. Hall has last two years been laboring, there were 24 conversions.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: It was made local mention some days since of the issue that Mr. Chas. Grantham had previously stabbed, during a difficulty at the Cross Roads, Mr. Scott, and that Mr. Scott died on Sunday or Monday. A coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday, and the verdict of the jury rendered was that the deceased came to his death from injuries inflicted by Mr. Grantham in self-defence.

The evidence and testimony developed what conflicting, if not contradictory, facts existed between Mr. Grantham and Mr. Palmer. On Saturday last Mr. Grantham was in charge of Goldsboro' as a justice of the peace, and one of his duties was to have been on the bench at the time of the difficulty between Grantham and Palmer, which resulted in an assault by the latter upon the former. Palmer was fined $50 and costs, and in default of payment was committed to jail. Mr. Grantham, it is said, he was informed, was in the habit of carrying a pistol, and that he had it on his person at the time he received the blow from Palmer which resulted in his death. Palmer is a man of family, and is generally esteemed as a peaceable citizen. He is represented as having done the deed in a moment of excitement, and under the impression that Grantham was about to shoot him. Mr. Palmer was in the city of Goldsboro' on Monday night and was arrested by Sheriff Deans. He was released on bail for his appearance before the Superior Court, which convenes in Goldsboro' on the 3d Monday in October, for the trial of the case. Mr. Palmer is a son of Mr. Jesse Palmer, of Wayne county, and is a brother-in-law of Mr. Christopher Grantham, a brother of the deceased.

The following were elected Trustees for the Western District Agricultural Society:

Felix E. Alexander, Jno. Wilkes, Jno. Love, Maxton T. Dodson, Jno. Wilson, M. M. Reaves, Jas. E. Moore, Jno. A. Haywood, John H. Mott, Jno. Hall, Jno. Crudup, C. A. Nye, Jno. Hall, Marshall Davis, Geo. W. Mumford, W. G. E. Gaston.

The Weldon News says:

On the 24th September, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. W. Mangum, Monday professor of Chemistry in Trinity College, Mr. Lee's Depot, to Miss Mary Ellen Bobbitt, daughter of Capt. Bobbitt, all of Halifax county.

The Kinston Gazette says: On the night of the death of Berry Sutton, a negro man, at the advanced age of 112 years, 11 months and 12 days. He was the property of Mr. Jas. Hill, Jr., and had always belonged to the family. The old negro's memory had done pretty well for one of his years, for the reason that he could remember when Gen. Washington was President.

Rhem, Senior, left Wednesday morning for Mr. John Rhem's farm, in Duplin county, left to Mr. John Rhem, Junior, who has proved himself to be a good manager, and he faithfully attended to his duties, only occasionally allowing himself to be ridden a little way.

The Hillsboro' Recorder says: Mrs. F. Thompson, Sr., and several other ladies and several other ladies who have resided since the war to the Territories of the West, are now returning to their homes from Indiana to our county. Glad to welcome them back to their old patient and thoroughly tested soil. It is the best country in the world for the return to it, while it is the most inviting field of vigorous, industrious and intelligent improvement of the age.

COMMERCIAL.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 9.

Col. A. S. Brisco, Secretary, &c.:

Richmond, Va., Oct. 9.

Capt. Green Tyson, Chairman, &c.:

The Richmond & Danville Railroad trains will not run to or from Raleigh during the State Fair, No. 2, on account of one-half of the Society's Premium to be paid in special trains daily from Greensboro' to Greensboro during the Fair. Every effort will be done, we shall lose $5,000 by it.

North Carolina, Agricultural Society,

R. T. Fountain, Secretary.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 9.

R. T. Fountain, Secretary, &c.:

We will have a train from Richmond to Raleigh and Goldsboro' and return each day during the Fair. We will do all we can possible to accommodate visitors.

A. S. Buford,
President.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Journal says: It was announced yesterday Gov. Caldwell had appointed the following Directors on the part of the State Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company: T. G. Walker, Mecklenburg; D. Caldwell, Catawba; A. J. Mott, Iredell; Hickory Tavern, Burke; Jas. C. Gardner, Alexander; Jas. C. Gardner, a nephew of the gentleman of the same name, and one of the party murdered by the mob in connection with Mr. Christopher Gardner, which resulted in an attempt to lynch the latter, which, as we have before stated, failed, ran up to Statesville on Monday, and, it is said, he was armed with a pistol, and at the head by Col. Coffin, who, it is said, he was armed with a pistol, and at the head by Col. Coffin, who, it is said, he was armed with a pistol, and at the head by Col. Coffin, who